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THE LABOR MARKET REPORT

TENNESSEE

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RAYBURN TRAUGHBER, COMMISSIONER

DATA FOR JANUARY 1987

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1987 SIC Revision

The Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) is the statistical classification system underlying all establishment based federal and most establishment based state economic statistics. The SIC is an important tool used to promote the comparability of establishment data describing various facets of the U.S. economy. The basic classification unit is the establishment, i.e., an economic unit at a single physical location where business is conducted, such as a farm, mine, factory, store, or hotel.

The SIC covers the entire field of economic activity by defining industries in accordance with the composition and structure of the economy. It is revised periodically to reflect the economy's changing industrial composition and organization.

On February 22, 1984, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) published a Federal Register (49 FR 6582) notice of intent to revise the SIC for 1987. The revision became effective January 1, 1987. In some programs, data based on the new SIC may be available beginning in 1988. However, for most programs, such data will be introduced over several years. Copies of the "Standard Industrial Classification Manual 1987" (assession number =PB 87-100012) can be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161, or by calling (703) 487-4650. The price is $30.00 per copy. Orders of five or more copies receive a 25 percent discount. the shipping and handling fee is $3.00. It is expected that the 1987 SIC Manual will be available for shipping in early spring 1987.

Source: Federal Register, Volumes 51, Number 190, October 1, 1986, pages 35170 - 35171.

WORKFORCE 2000

Workforce 2,000 is a study conducted by various government agencies and the Indianapolis-based Hudson Institute that projects the character of the U.S. work force at the turn of the century. The major trends revealed by this study are listed below in very general terms:

- Between now and the year 2,000, the economy will grow at a slower rate, but there will be 16 million more jobs.
- Ninety percent of the new jobs will be in the service and information industries. Tennessee's growth will be concentrated in service and trade industries.
- The new jobs will require higher reading, communication, and analytical skills than manufacturing jobs require.
- New workers in the labor force between now and the year 2,000 will number 14 million.
- Two-thirds of those 14 million will be women, and there will be increased proportions of minorities, immigrants, and illiterates.
- More attention will be given to child care in the work place.
- The pool of young workers entering the labor force will shrink. Last year, workers aged 16-24 accounted for 30 percent of the work force. By the year 2,000, they will account for only 16 percent.
- With the decline in the number of young workers, the average age of the work force will rise, increasing from 35 to 39 in the year 2,000. In Tennessee the largest increase in workers will come in the 40-54 age group.
- Immigrants will represent the largest share of the increase in the population and the work force since the First World War.

What will this rapid change in the composition of the work force mean to employers?

- Businesses that rely heavily on youth for entry-level jobs, like the hotel and restaurant industry, will find competition great for qualified and trained entry-level workers.
- There are many pluses associated with an aging work force (experience, reliability, stability), but an older work force also presents a problem of rigidity. The proportion of persons willing to be retrained or to move between jobs declines steadily with age.
- As women become a larger part of the work force, employers will have to consider options such as affordable, dependable child care; flexible work hours; and part-time jobs in order to attract more women.

What effects will the shift in occupational demands have on society?

- Jobs for the illiterate are fast disappearing and by 1990 three of four new jobs will require not only the ability to read but some education or technical training beyond high school. As the demand curve for illiterates in the work force is dropping, the supply curve is increasing. More children graduate from our schools illiterate every year. National concerns such as crime, welfare dependency, military preparedness, and of course, productivity are all tied together by the common thread of illiteracy.

For further information on Workforce 2,000, contact the Employment and Training Administration, Regional Office in Atlanta, phone (404) 347-4411.

1986 LMR INDEX

The Labor Market Report was expanded last year to include articles of interest, beginning with the April issue. The articles published in last year's issues are listed below and the issues are available upon request.

April 1986
OES Facts - Occupational Employment Statistics
Occupational Information System - an easy to use microcomputer system.

May 1986
Offices of Tennessee Job Service Match Employers with Applicants.
The 100,00 Challenge - Employment Security's goal to make 100,000 placements in 1986.
Hire Cards Catch Unemployment Insurance Overpayments
Current Employment Statistics

June 1986
Research and Statistics - a very brief description of the seven units and responsibilities.
Project Begun to Identify Permanent Mass Layoffs and Plant Closings
Tennessee Unemployment in 1985 (Annual Average)
Most New Jobs Will Appear in the Service Sector

July 1986
What Do We Mean by Unemployment?

August 1986
Women in the U.S. Labor Force - the report summarizes the employment situation of women during the second quarter of 1986.
1985 State Per Capita Personal Income
Average Annual Pay by State and Industry, 1985

September 1986
Tennessee's Unemployment Insurance System
Unemployment Insurance Experience Rating
Employer Contribution Rate for Unemployment Insurance State-by-State Comparisons

October 1986
Employment Growth by Size of Firm
Employers by Size of Firm
Employment by Size of Firm
Counties Ranked by Unemployment Rate
Annual Average Pay for 1984 and 1985

November 1986
Weekly Earnings in 1985: A look at more than 200 occupations.

December 1986
Two Measures of Employment: What Can They Tell Us?

NEW PUBLICATION BY RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Tennessee Covered Employment and Wages by Industry Statewide and by County, 1984-1985
A publication of annual average employment and wages by industrial classification for all employers covered by Unemployment Insurance; also includes total wages, average wages, taxable wages, premiums, and premium rates; edited for nondisclosure.

Copies of this publication can be obtained by writing to the address on the back of this report or calling 615/741-1729.

TENNESSEE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	January 1986				Revised December 1986				Preliminary January 1987			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemploy.	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemploy.	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemploy.	Rate
U. S. 1/	115,431,000	106,959,000	8,472,000	7.3	118,049,000	110,588,000	7,461,000	6.3	117,703,000	109,084,000	8,620,000	7.3
TENNESSEE 2/	2,250,500	2,043,000	207,500	9.2	2,343,000	2,164,700	178,300	7.6	2,297,700	2,111,700	186,000	8.1
MSAs												
CHATTANOOGA	197,100	181,400	15,700	8.0	204,300	190,600	13,700	6.7	202,000	188,500	13,500	6.7
JOHNSON CITY, KINGSPORT, AND BRISTOL	208,200	190,600	17,600	8.5	213,800	199,600	14,200	6.6	208,600	193,000	15,600	7.5
KNOXVILLE	271,200	246,700	24,500	9.0	279,800	257,600	22,200	7.9	276,100	252,600	23,500	8.5
MEMPHIS	416,700	384,100	32,600	7.8	433,500	414,600	28,900	6.5	434,200	405,400	28,800	6.6
NASHVILLE	489,200	461,900	27,300	5.6	517,800	494,700	23,100	4.5	502,200	477,100	25,100	5.0

1/ Error range for these estimates is plus or minus 0.2 percentage points.
2/ Error range for these estimates cannot be computed.

LOWEST JANUARY RATE SINCE 1980

Tennessee's estimated unemployment rate was 8.1 percent in January, the lowest January rate since 1980.

The January figure was one-half of a percentage point higher than the December rate of 7.6, but when compared on a year-to-year basis the January jobless rate was 1.1 percentage point lower than the 9.2 percent of a year ago.

Employment is usually down during this period because of the decline in retail trade after Christmas and a slowdown in construction caused by bad weather.

There were a total of 2,111,700 people employed in the first month of 1987 compared to 2,043,000 one year ago, an increase in employment of 68,700. This figure indicates that Tennessee's employment level increased 3.4 percent while the U.S. only increased at a rate of 2.0 percent. Tennessee's economy continues to develop jobs at a faster pace than the national average.

A comparison of employment from January 1986 to January 1987 shows major employment increases in services (up 31,500), trade (up 25,700), and government (up 13,800). Major employment decreases occurred in leather (down 1,200), electrical machinery (down 1,000), and stone, clay, and glass (down 500).

The January rate increased in 75 counties, went down in 17 counties, and was unchanged in three counties. Williamson County once again recorded the lowest unemployment rate in the state at 3.5 percent, a slight rise from last month's 2.9 percent.

Pickett and Sevier counties had the state's highest unemployment rate at 24.5 percent, followed by Cocke County with 22.7 percent and Humphreys County at 21.5 percent.

STATEWIDE

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (In thousands) *

INDUSTRY	JANUARY 1986	DECEMBER 1986	JANUARY 1987	Net Change JAN. 1986 to JAN. 1987	Net Change DEC. 1986 to JAN. 1987
TOTAL	1870.2	1982.5	1962.0	91.8	-20.5
Manufacturing	485.8	496.6	492.2	6.6	-4.4
Durable Goods	235.8	241.6	241.0	5.2	-0.6
Lumber & Wood Products	17.2	19.2	19.2	2.0	0.0
Furniture & Fixtures	24.7	26.0	26.1	1.4	0.1
Stone, Clay, Glass, & Concrete	14.5	14.1	14.0	-0.5	-0.1
Primary Metal Industries	16.6	16.4	16.4	-0.2	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	36.6	40.4	39.9	1.3	-0.5
Machinery, Except Electrical	36.9	37.0	36.9	0.0	-0.1
Electrical & Electronic Machinery	35.8	35.0	34.8	-1.0	0.2
Transportation Equipment	32.0	33.6	33.8	1.8	0.2
Instruments & Related Products	9.6	9.5	9.4	-0.2	-0.1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	10.0	10.3	10.5	0.5	0.2
Nondurable Goods	249.8	254.9	251.2	1.4	-3.7
Food & Kindred Products	37.1	39.1	38.6	1.5	-0.5
Meat Products	7.4	7.8	7.7	0.3	-0.1
Dairy Products	3.0	3.1	3.0	0.0	-0.1
Tobacco Manufactures	2.2	2.4	2.1	-0.1	-0.3
Textile Mill Products	22.7	23.6	23.6	0.9	0.0
Knitting Mills	11.4	11.7	11.6	0.2	-0.1
Yarn & Thread Mills	2.7	3.0	3.0	0.3	0.0
Apparel Products	64.5	65.5	64.1	-0.4	-1.4
Paper & Allied Products	17.1	17.8	17.6	0.5	-0.2
Printing, Publishing, & Allied Indus.	32.2	32.3	31.8	-0.4	-0.5
Chemicals & Allied Products	38.4	38.5	38.5	0.1	0.0
Petroleum Refining & Related Indus.	0.9	0.9	0.8	-0.1	-0.1
Rubber & Miscellaneous Plastics	24.1	24.8	24.7	0.6	-0.1
Leather & Leather Products	10.6	10.0	9.4	-1.2	-0.6
Nonmanufacturing	1384.8	1485.9	1469.8	85.2	-16.1
Mining	7.5	7.1	7.1	-0.4	0.0
Construction	83.2	94.5	91.5	8.3	-3.0
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	93.4	98.0	97.3	3.9	-0.7
Trade	435.1	470.4	460.8	25.7	-9.6
Wholesale Trade	117.1	123.5	123.8	6.7	0.3
Wholesale Durable Goods	66.5	69.9	70.2	3.7	0.3
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	50.7	53.6	53.6	2.9	0.0
Retail Trade	318.0	346.9	337.0	19.0	-9.9
Building Materials & Garden Supp.	12.4	12.8	12.5	0.1	-0.3
General Merchandise Stores	46.5	57.1	51.4	2.9	-5.7
Food Stores	55.4	56.9	56.5	1.1	-0.4
Automotive Dlrs. & Serv. Stations	38.4	39.8	39.7	1.3	0.1
Apparel & Accessory Stores	17.9	18.9	17.6	-0.3	-1.3
Furniture & Home Furnishings	12.8	13.1	12.8	0.0	-0.3
Eating & Drinking Places	95.3	109.3	108.3	13.0	-1.0
Miscellaneous Retail	37.3	39.2	38.2	0.9	-1.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	91.0	94.6	93.4	2.4	-1.2
Banking	26.1	26.5	25.9	-0.2	-0.6
Insurance Carriers	22.5	22.9	22.7	0.2	-0.2
Services	363.7	397.4	395.2	31.5	-2.2
Hotels & Other Lodging	24.4	26.0	26.3	1.9	0.3
Personal Services	23.8	26.9	26.9	3.1	0.0
Business Services	73.6	75.4	75.1	1.5	-0.3
Health Services	119.9	130.2	130.0	10.1	-0.2
Hospitals	58.9	65.9	66.2	7.3	0.3
Government	310.6	323.9	324.4	13.8	0.5
Federal	60.7	63.4	64.2	3.5	0.8
State & Local	249.9	260.4	260.2	10.3	-0.2
State	70.2	72.6	73.0	1.8	-0.6
Local	179.7	187.8	188.2	8.5	0.4

*Data includes all full and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay week which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

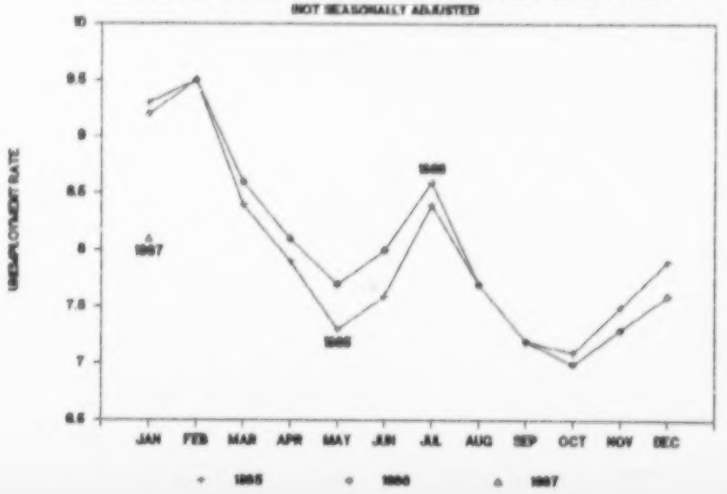
July 1, 1986 Through December 31, 1986

	TOTAL	FEMALE	NON-WHITE	VETERAN
New Applications	107,701	52,865	23,804	12,663
Testing	5,705	3,891	1,500	657
Referred to Training	2,258	1,047	1,356	292
Nonagricultural Placement	41,388	18,906	11,154	6,195
Counseling	2,230	1,014	749	745

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

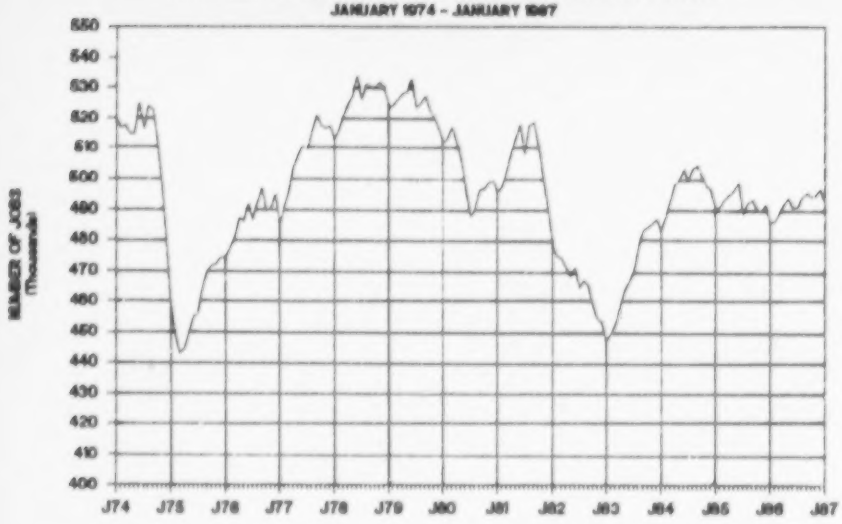
	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jan. 1986	Dec. 1986	Jan. 1987	Jan. 1986	Dec. 1986	Jan. 1987	Jan. 1986	Dec. 1986	Jan. 1987
All Manufacturing	347.33	370.06	365.15	41.3	42.1	41.4	8.41	8.79	8.82
Durable Goods	367.88	395.74	391.46	41.9	42.1	41.6	8.78	9.40	9.41
Lumber & Wood Products	220.89	241.16	236.22	39.8	40.6	39.7	5.55	5.94	5.95
Furniture & Fixtures	293.63	290.27	279.26	40.5	38.6	36.6	7.25	7.52	7.63
Stone, Clay, Glass, & Conc.	490.56	505.80	522.58	44.8	45.0	45.6	10.95	11.24	11.46
Primary Metal Industries	474.96	493.28	487.03	43.1	44.4	44.6	11.02	11.11	10.92
Fabricated Metal Products	398.82	409.17	394.96	42.7	42.8	41.4	9.34	9.56	9.54
Machinery	352.34	381.23	403.04	42.4	42.5	44.0	8.31	8.97	9.16
Instruments & Related Prod.	326.83	357.81	352.19	40.2	41.8	41.0	8.13	8.56	8.59
Nondurable Goods	326.82	345.22	338.66	40.7	42.1	41.1	8.03	8.20	8.24
Food & Kindred Products	330.02	346.39	338.44	40.1	40.8	40.1	8.23	8.49	8.44
Textile Mill Products	263.49	287.71	277.86	40.6	43.2	42.1	6.49	6.66	6.60
Apparel Products	199.88	207.43	206.93	38.0	38.7	37.9	5.26	5.36	5.46
Paper & Allied Products	461.61	506.16	489.97	44.6	45.6	45.2	10.35	11.10	10.84
Chemical & Allied Prod.	447.66	452.74	457.50	39.2	43.2	42.4	11.42	10.48	10.79
Rubber & Misc. Plastics	421.72	436.50	435.27	45.2	45.0	44.1	9.33	9.70	9.87
Leather & Leather Products	242.93	245.01	239.95	39.5	40.7	39.4	6.15	6.02	6.09

TENNESSEE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES 1985-1987



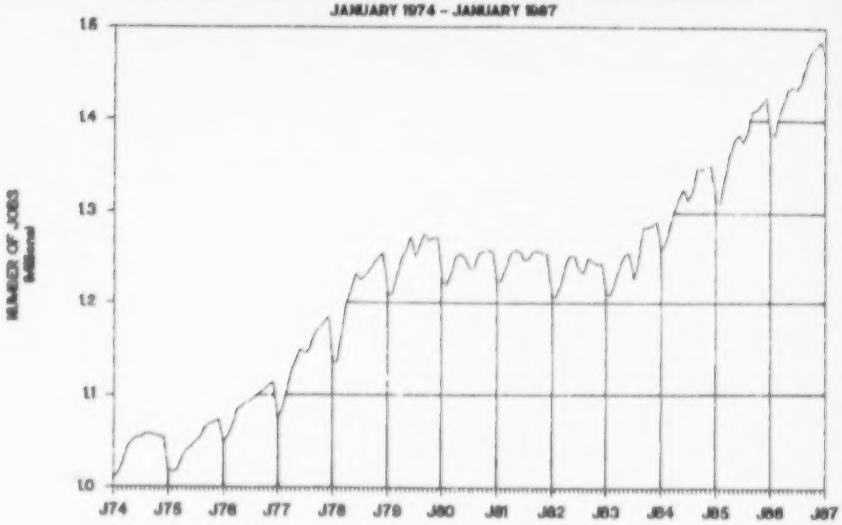
MANUFACTURING JOBS IN TENNESSEE

JANUARY 1974 - JANUARY 1987



NONMANUFACTURING JOBS IN TENNESSEE

JANUARY 1974 - JANUARY 1987



STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

STATE BENEFIT PROGRAM

CLAIMS	January 1986	December 1986	January 1987
Initial Claims	88,884	53,845	85,431
Continued Weeks Claimed	279,262	209,916	249,465
Nonmonetary Determination	3,525	8,065	3,152
Appeals Decisions	968	1,015	846
Lower Authority	784	825	735
Higher Authority	184	190	110
Hearings-Other States	0	0	1
BENEFITS			
Amount Paid	$19,657,758	$16,848,744	$17,932,599
Benefit Weeks Paid	222,325	178,914	198,292
Average Weekly Benefit Amount	$ 91	$ 93	$ 93
First Payments	34,486	15,956	31,430
Final Payments	3,961	3,985	3,646
Average Weeks Duration	6	12	12
Trust Fund Balance	$352,198,012	$416,842,167	$408,026,340

FEDERAL BENEFIT PROGRAMS

	January 1986	December 1986	January 1987
FORMER FEDERAL EMPLOYEES:			
Benefits Paid	$989,613	$661,890	$675,439
Benefit Weeks Paid	6,169	4,106	3,974
Initial Claims	744	686	568
Continued Weeks Claimed	6,807	4,645	4,468
Appeals Decisions	11	7	10
FORMER MILITARY PERSONNEL:			
Benefits Paid	$236,168	$188,415	$197,003
Benefits Weeks Paid	1,963	1,444	1,532
Initial Claims	351	320	331
Continued Weeks Claimed	2,199	1,677	1,747
Appeals Decisions	4	3	5

CHATTANOOGA MSA

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands) *

INDUSTRY	January 1986	December 1986	January 1987	Net Change Jan. 1986 to Jan. 1987	Net Change Dec. 1986 to Jan. 1987
TOTAL	176.3	181.9	180.8	+4.5	-1.1
Manufacturing	43.7	43.7	43.9	+0.2	+0.2
Durable Goods	17.4	16.5	16.6	-0.8	+0.1
Lumber & Wood Products	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
Stone, Clay, Glass, & Concrete	1.7	1.6	1.7	0.0	+0.1
Primary Metals Industries	3.9	3.8	3.9	0.0	+0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	3.9	3.7	3.5	-0.4	-0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.5	1.8	1.9	-0.6	+0.1
All Other Durable Goods	4.8	4.9	5.0	+0.2	+0.1
Nondurable Goods	26.3	27.2	27.3	+1.0	+0.1
Food & Kindred Products	6.3	7.0	7.0	+0.1	0.0
Textile Mill Products	10.9	10.9	11.2	+0.3	+0.3
Knitting Mills	2.4	2.5	2.6	+0.2	+0.1
Apparel Products	1.3	1.4	1.3	0.0	-0.1
Paper & Allied Products	1.6	1.6	1.6	+0.2	0.0
Printing, Publishing, & Allied Ind.	1.9	2.0	1.9	0.0	-0.1
Chemicals & Allied Products	3.2	3.3	3.3	+0.1	0.0
All Other Nondurable Goods	1.2	1.1	1.0	-0.2	-0.1
Nonmanufacturing	132.5	138.2	136.9	+4.4	-1.3
Mining	0.9	0.9	0.8	-0.1	-0.1
Construction	7.0	6.6	6.7	-0.3	+0.1
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	8.5	8.7	8.7	+0.2	0.0
Trade	40.0	42.7	41.4	+1.4	-1.3
Wholesale Trade	10.0	10.8	10.7	+0.7	-0.1
Wholesale Durable Goods	6.2	6.4	6.4	+0.2	0.0
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	3.8	4.4	4.3	+0.5	-0.1
Retail Trade	30.0	31.9	30.7	+0.7	-1.2
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	10.6	11.6	11.7	+1.1	+0.1
Service	34.2	35.1	34.6	+0.4	-0.5
Government	31.4	32.6	33.0	+1.6	+0.4
Federal	8.0	9.4	9.6	+1.6	+0.2
State & Local	23.4	23.1	23.5	+0.1	+0.4
State	5.6	5.6	5.7	+0.1	+0.1
Local	17.8	17.6	17.8	0.0	+0.2

Includes Hamilton, Marion, and Sequatchie Counties in Tennessee and Catoosa, Dade, and Walker Counties in Georgia.

* Data includes all full and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay week which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

The Chattanooga MSA unemployment rate remained at 6.7 percent. Total nonagricultural employment decreased by 1,100 jobs to 180,800. Manufacturing increased by 200 jobs with the greatest increase reported in textile mill products (+300). Nonmaufacturing decreased by 1,300 jobs with the largest decrease reported in retail trade (-1,200) due to the layoff of temporary employees hired during Christmas.

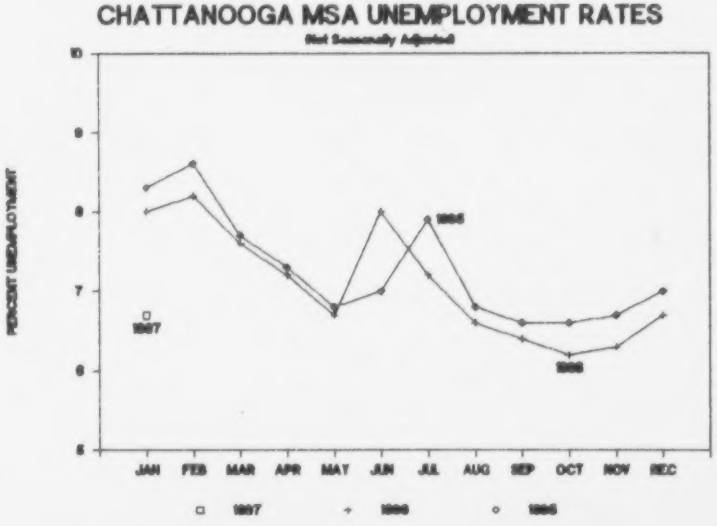
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

July 1, 1986 Through December 31, 1986

	TOTAL	FEMALE	NON-WHITE	VETERAN
New Applications	6,660	3,148	1,692	930
Testing	841	635	207	62
Referred to Training	8	7	7	0
Nonagricultural Placement	2,035	906	859	289
Counseling	160	49	44	58

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average Weekly Earnings Jan. 1986	Average Weekly Earnings Dec. 1986	Average Weekly Earnings Jan. 1987	Average Weekly Hours Jan. 1986	Average Weekly Hours Dec. 1986	Average Weekly Hours Jan. 1987	Average Hourly Earnings Jan. 1986	Average Hourly Earnings Dec. 1986	Average Hourly Earnings Jan. 1987
All Manufacturing	308.90	337.47	333.75	41.8	43.1	42.3	7.39	7.83	7.89
Durable Goods	362.32	377.44	374.69	43.6	42.6	42.1	8.31	8.86	8.90
Stone, Clay, Glass & Conc.	385.64	348.47	357.85	45.8	40.9	42.1	8.42	8.52	8.50
Iron & Steel Foundries	397.63	437.57	435.71	43.6	47.0	46.7	9.12	9.31	9.33
Fabricated Metal Products	444.54	474.60	434.95	45.5	45.2	42.6	9.77	10.50	10.21
Machinery, Except Elect.	426.90	488.14	484.15	48.9	42.3	42.1	8.73	11.54	11.50
Nondurable Goods	274.05	312.63	309.83	40.6	43.3	42.5	6.75	7.22	7.29
Textile Mill Products	253.32	300.36	304.64	43.6	47.6	47.9	5.81	6.31	6.36
Knitting Mills	235.90	234.03	232.35	42.2	43.5	42.4	5.59	5.38	5.48
Paper & Allied Products	451.52	471.53	485.49	46.5	47.2	48.5	9.71	9.99	10.01
Chemicals & Allied Prod.	356.47	416.03	400.34	36.3	38.7	38.2	9.82	10.75	10.48



JOHNSON CITY, KINGSPORT AND BRISTOL MSA

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)*

INDUSTRY	January 1986	December 1986	January 1987	Net Change Jan. 1986 to Jan. 1987	Net Change Dec. 1986 to Jan. 1987
TOTAL	151.9	156.3	154.3	+2.4	-2.0
Manufacturing	52.6	52.0	51.9	-0.7	-0.1
Durable Goods	20.6	20.3	20.2	-0.4	-0.1
Lumber & Wood Products and Furniture & Fixtures	1.8	2.1	2.1	+0.3	0.0
Stone, Clay, Glass, & Concrete	2.4	2.3	2.2	-0.2	-0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	2.8	2.4	2.3	-0.5	-0.1
Machinery and Trans. Equipment	10.0	9.7	9.7	-0.3	0.0
All Other Durable Goods	3.7	3.9	3.9	+0.2	0.0
Nondurable Goods	31.9	31.7	31.7	-0.2	0.0
Food & Kindred Products	2.5	2.4	2.4	-0.1	0.0
Textile Mill Products	2.4	2.6	2.6	+0.2	0.0
Apparel Products	4.6	4.6	4.7	+0.1	+0.1
Paper & Allied Products and Printing, Publishing, Allied	6.2	6.0	6.0	-0.2	0.0
All Other Nondurable Goods	16.2	15.9	16.0	-0.2	+0.1
Nonmanufacturing	99.4	104.4	102.4	+3.0	-2.0
Mining	0.1	0.2	0.2	+0.1	0.0
Construction	5.5	5.5	4.9	-0.6	-0.6
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	6.2	6.2	6.1	-0.1	-0.1
Trade	33.5	36.1	35.1	+1.6	-1.0
Wholesale Trade	6.7	6.5	6.5	-0.2	0.0
Retail Trade	26.9	29.6	28.6	+1.7	-1.0
Finance, Insurance,& Real Estate	4.8	4.8	4.8	0.0	0.0
Services	26.0	26.5	26.3	+0.3	-0.2
Government	23.2	25.0	25.0	+1.8	0.0
Federal	4.2	3.8	3.8	-0.4	0.0
State & Local	19.0	21.2	21.2	+2.2	0.0
State	4.7	5.4	4.7	0.0	-0.7
Local	14.3	15.8	16.6	+2.3	+0.8

Includes Washington, Carter, Unicoi, Sullivan, and Hawkins Counties in Tennessee and Washington County, Scott County and Bristol City in Virginia.

* Data includes all full and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay week which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

Number may not add due to rounding.

The Tri-Cities MSA unemployment rate increased from 6.6 percent to 7.5 percent. Total nonagricultural employment decreased by 2,000 jobs to 154,300. Manufacturing decreased by 100 jobs with no industry reporting a change greater than 100. Nonmanufacturing decreased by 2,000 jobs with the largest decreases reported in retail trade (-1,000) and construction (-600) due to seasonal factors.

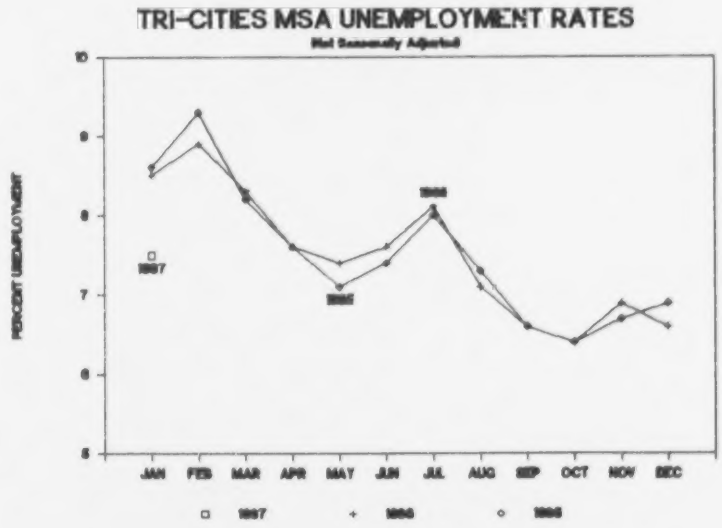
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

July 1, 1986 Through December 31, 1986

	TOTAL	FEMALE	NON-WHITE	VETERAN
New Applications	8,657	4,301	279	983
Testing	108	93	6	1
Referred to Training	14	4	2	8
Nonagricultural Placement	2,922	1,283	203	445
Counseling	36	10	0	14

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jan. 1986	Dec. 1986	Jan. 1987	Jan. 1986	Dec. 1986	Jan. 1987	Jan. 1986	Dec. 1986	Jan. 1987
All Manufacturing	400.20	395.10	383.99	43.5	43.9	43.0	9.20	9.00	8.93
Durable Goods	373.00	364.86	337.19	46.8	45.1	42.9	7.97	8.09	7.86
Fabricated Metal Prod.	364.31	397.80	383.36	40.3	40.8	41.4	9.04	9.75	9.26
Machinery & Trans. Equip.	416.99	387.98	354.96	51.8	47.2	43.5	8.05	8.22	8.16
Nondurable Goods	419.42	414.52	414.95	41.2	43.0	43.0	10.18	9.64	9.65
Food & Kindred Products	348.57	372.70	340.94	42.2	42.4	40.3	8.26	8.79	8.46
Apparel Products	234.45	239.23	265.65	45.0	44.8	48.3	5.21	5.34	5.50



KNOXVILLE MSA

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)*

INDUSTRY	January 1986	December 1986	January 1987	Net Change Jan. 1986 to Jan. 1987	Net Change Dec. 1986 to Jan. 1987
TOTAL	233.9	238.4	237.9	+4.0	-0.5
Manufacturing	51.1	50.4	50.9	-0.2	+0.5
Durable Goods	29.2	28.8	29.3	+0.1	+0.5
Lumber & Wood Products	1.6	2.1	2.1	+0.5	0.0
Furniture & Fixtures	2.3	2.2	2.2	-0.1	0.0
Stone, Clay, Glass, & Concrete	1.5	1.4	1.3	-0.2	-0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.6	2.4	2.1	-0.5	-0.3
All Other Durable Goods	21.4	20.8	21.6	+0.2	+0.8
Nondurable Goods	21.8	21.6	21.6	-0.2	0.0
Food & Kindred Products	3.9	4.0	3.9	0.0	-0.1
Textile Mill Products	3.2	3.2	3.2	0.0	0.0
Apparel Products	8.8	8.9	8.8	0.0	-0.1
Printing, Publishing, & Allied Ind.	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0
All Other Nondurable Goods	3.2	2.9	3.0	-0.2	+0.1
Nonmanufacturing	182.9	188.0	186.9	+4.0	-1.1
Mining	2.2	2.1	2.1	-0.1	0.0
Construction	11.1	12.0	11.6	+0.5	-0.4
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	8.9	9.0	8.9	0.0	-0.1
Trade	57.6	57.8	57.1	-0.5	-0.7
Wholesale Trade	14.4	14.3	14.5	+0.1	+0.2
Wholesale Durable Goods	9.4	9.5	9.6	+0.2	+0.1
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	5.0	4.8	4.9	-0.1	+0.1
Retail Trade	43.1	43.5	42.6	-0.5	-0.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	8.8	8.4	8.3	-0.5	-0.1
Services	46.6	48.0	47.9	+1.3	-0.1
Government	47.7	50.8	51.0	+3.3	+0.2
Federal	8.2	7.9	8.0	-0.2	+0.1
State & Local	39.5	42.9	43.1	+3.6	+0.2
State	18.6	19.9	20.1	+1.5	+0.2
Local	20.9	23.0	23.0	+2.1	0.0

Includes Anderson, Blount, Grainger, Jefferson, Knox, Sevier, and Union Counties.

* Data includes all full and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay week which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

The Knoxville MSA unemployment rate increased from 7.[illegible]ercent to 8.5 percent. Total nonagricultural em[illegible]yment decreased by 500 jobs to 237,900. Manufacturing increased by 500 jobs with the largest increase reported in all other durable goods. Nonmanufaturing decreased by 1,100 jobs with the largest decreases reported in retail trade (-900) and construction (-400) due to seasonal factors.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

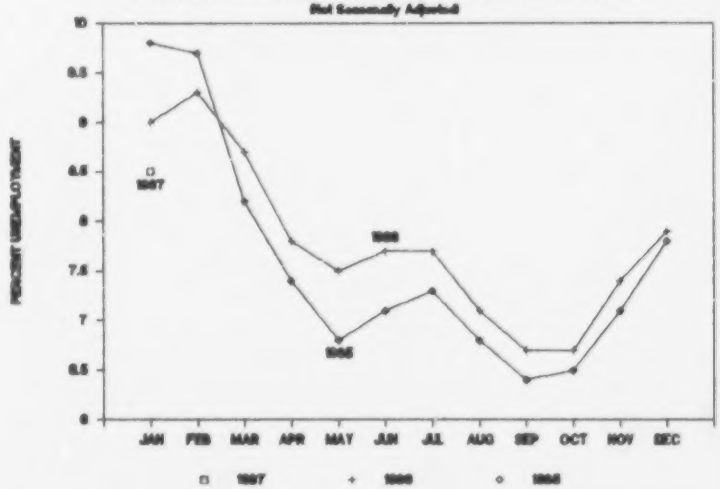
July 1, 1986 Through December 31, 1986

	TOTAL	FEMALE	NON-WHITE	VETERAN
New Applications	10,584	4,878	1,009	1,701
Testing	533	336	73	54
Referred to Training	144	54	22	36
Nonagricultural Placement	4,188	1,811	630	778
Counseling	168	65	27	73

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average Weekly Earnings Jan. 1986	Dec. 1986	Jan. 1987	Average Weekly Hours Jan. 1986	Dec. 1986	Jan. 1987	Average Hourly Earnings Jan. 1986	Dec. 1986	Jan. 1987
All Manufacturing	342.71	365.60	348.16	38.9	40.0	38.9	8.81	9.14	8.95
Durable Goods	397.32	426.80	401.45	38.5	40.0	38.9	10.32	10.67	10.32
Stone, Clay, Glass, & Conc.	354.35	368.23	366.79	41.3	40.2	43.0	8.58	9.16	8.53
Machinery, Except Elect.	339.82	386.32	373.68	36.5	41.9	41.2	9.31	9.22	9.07
Nondurable Goods	270.28	283.69	275.02	39.4	39.9	38.9	6.86	7.11	7.07
Food & Kindred Products	300.57	313.22	309.74	43.0	42.1	41.8	6.99	7.44	7.41
Textile Mill Products	225.44	231.90	233.28	39.9	40.4	40.5	5.65	5.74	5.76
Apparel Products	237.38	254.14	249.00	37.8	38.8	37.9	6.28	6.55	6.57

KNOXVILLE MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES



MEMPHIS MSA

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands) *

INDUSTRY	January 1986	December 1986	January 1987	Net Change Jan. 1986 to Jan. 1987	Net Change Dec. 1986 to Jan. 1987
TOTAL	390.0	412.4	409.6	+19.6	-2.8
Manufacturing	49.9	51.3	51.5	+1.6	+0.2
Durable Goods	21.0	21.8	21.9	+0.9	+0.1
Lumber & Wood Products	2.5	2.8	2.8	+0.3	0.0
Sawmills & Planing Mills	0.9	1.1	1.1	+0.2	0.0
Furniture & Fixtures	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	4.9	4.9	5.0	+0.1	+0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	3.5	3.5	3.5	0.0	0.0
Electrical & Electronic Machinery	2.5	2.6	2.5	0.0	-0.1
All Other Durable Goods	5.8	6.2	6.3	+0.5	+0.1
Nondurable Goods	28.9	29.5	29.6	+0.7	+0.1
Food & Kindred Products	8.2	7.7	7.9	-0.3	+0.2
Bakery Products	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Apparel Products	1.8	1.9	1.9	+0.1	0.0
Paper & Allied Products	5.5	6.0	5.9	+0.4	-0.1
Printing, Publishing, & Allied Ind.	4.8	5.3	5.1	+0.3	-0.2
Chemicals & Allied Products	6.5	6.5	6.7	+0.2	+0.2
All Other Nondurable Goods	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0
Nonmanufacturing	340.1	361.1	358.1	+18.0	-3.0
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Construction	17.6	19.3	19.0	+1.4	-0.3
Trans., Communication, & Util.	33.8	36.7	36.7	+2.9	0.0
Trade	108.1	114.7	111.7	+3.6	-3.0
Wholesale Trade	35.2	36.3	36.6	+1.4	+0.3
Wholesale Durable Goods	21.9	22.3	22.4	+0.5	+0.1
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	13.3	14.0	14.2	+0.9	+0.2
Retail Trade	72.9	78.4	75.1	+2.2	-3.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	22.0	23.3	23.2	+1.2	-0.1
Services	89.7	97.3	97.4	+7.7	+0.1
Government	68.8	69.7	70.0	+1.2	+0.3
Federal	17.7	17.1	18.1	+0.4	+1.0
State & Local	56.1	52.6	51.9	+0.8	-0.7
State	13.0	13.9	13.3	+0.3	-0.6
Local	38.1	38.7	38.6	+0.5	-0.1

Includes Shelby and Tipton Counties in Tennessee and Crittendon County in Arkansas.

* Data includes all full and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay week which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

The Memphis MSA unemployment rate increased from 6.5 percent to 6.6 percent. Total nonagricultural employment decreased by 2,800 jobs to 409,600. Manufacturing increased by 200 jobs with the largest increases reported in food and kindred products (+200) and chemicals and allied products (+200). Nonmanufacturing decreased by 3,000 jobs with the largest decreases reported in retail trade (-3,300) and construction (-300) due to seasonal factors.

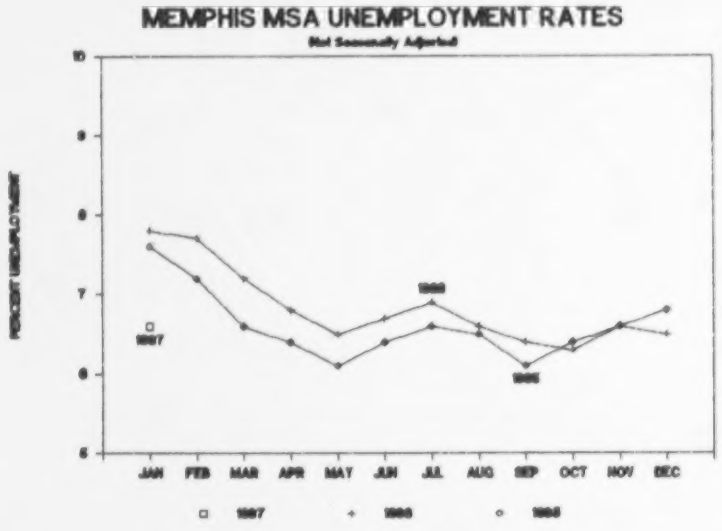
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

July 1, 1986 Through December 31, 1986

	TOTAL	FEMALE	NON-WHITE	VETERAN
New Applications	16,848	8,107	9,916	2,030
Testing	838	731	570	41
Referred to Training	468	148	429	68
Nonagricultural Placement	4,812	1,962	2,845	849
Counseling	608	415	441	115

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jan. 1986	Dec. 1986	Jan. 1987	Jan. 1986	Dec. 1986	Jan. 1987	Jan. 1986	Dec. 1986	Jan. 1987
All Manufacturing	376.69	380.49	395.60	43.1	42.8	44.4	8.74	8.89	8.91
Durable Goods	340.80	329.38	379.68	42.6	41.8	45.8	8.00	7.88	8.29
Lumber & Wood Products	219.63	227.27	226.26	40.9	42.8	41.9	5.37	5.31	5.40
Furniture & Fixtures	204.38	227.69	217.41	37.5	41.1	37.1	5.45	5.54	5.86
Nondurable Goods	408.53	426.51	411.26	43.6	43.7	43.2	9.37	9.76	9.52
Food & Kindred Products	417.35	378.96	360.50	42.5	42.2	41.2	9.82	8.98	8.75
Paper & Allied Products	510.12	586.36	535.60	52.0	54.8	51.5	9.81	10.70	10.40
Chemicals & Allied Prod.	458.68	584.29	481.07	41.1	49.1	40.7	11.16	11.90	11.82



NASHVILLE MSA

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands) *

INDUSTRY	January 1986	December 1986	January 1987	Net Change Jan. 1986 to Jan. 1987	Net Change Dec. 1986 to Jan. 1987
TOTAL	439.6	459.9	452.9	+13.3	-7.0
Manufacturing	88.9	89.9	89.0	+0.1	-0.9
Durable Goods	50.3	50.5	50.1	-0.2	-0.4
Lumber & Wood Products	1.9	2.2	2.1	+0.2	-0.1
Furniture & Fixtures	4.9	4.8	4.8	-0.1	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	7.8	7.9	7.7	-0.1	-0.2
Machinery	14.9	14.2	14.2	-0.7	0.0
Transportation Equipment	13.6	14.4	14.3	+0.7	-0.1
All Other Durable Goods	7.2	7.0	7.0	-0.2	0.0
Nondurable Goods	38.6	39.4	38.9	+0.3	-0.5
Food & Kindred Products	6.9	7.4	7.1	+0.2	-0.3
Textile Mill Products	1.4	1.6	1.5	+0.1	-0.1
Apparel Products	4.4	4.7	4.7	+0.3	0.0
Printing, Publishing, & Allied Ind.	12.8	12.8	12.8	0.0	0.0
Petroleum and Rubber	4.4	4.7	4.6	+0.2	-0.1
Leather & Leather Products	2.7	2.6	2.6	-0.1	0.0
All Other Nondurable Goods	6.1	5.7	5.6	-0.5	-0.1
Nonmanufacturing	350.7	370.0	363.9	+13.2	-6.1
Mining	0.8	0.9	0.7	-0.1	-0.2
Construction	26.0	29.4	29.2	+3.2	-0.2
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	21.6	21.9	21.8	+0.2	-0.1
Trade	107.5	111.5	107.7	+0.2	-3.8
Wholesale Trade	27.5	27.5	27.2	-0.3	-0.3
Wholesale Durable Goods	17.0	17.4	17.2	+0.2	-0.2
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	10.5	10.1	10.0	-0.5	-0.1
Retail Trade	80.0	84.0	80.5	+0.5	-3.5
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	30.1	30.7	30.2	+0.1	-0.5
Services & Miscellaneous	100.5	108.8	107.8	+7.3	-1.0
Government	64.3	66.8	66.5	+2.2	-0.3
Federal	9.3	9.8	9.6	+0.3	-0.2
State & Local	55.0	57.0	56.9	+1.9	-0.1
State	23.1	23.5	23.3	+0.2	-0.2
Local	31.9	33.5	33.6	+1.7	+0.1

Includes Cheatham, Davidson, Dickson, Robertson, Rutherford, Sumner, Williamson, and Wilson Counties.

*Data includes all full and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay week which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

Number may not add due to rounding.

The Nashville MSA unemployment rate increased from 4.5 percent to 5.0 percent. Total nonagricultural employment decreased by 7,000 jobs to 452,900. Manufacturing decreased by 900 jobs with the largest decreases reported in food and kindred products (-300) and fabricated metal products (-200). Nonmanufacturing employment decreased by 6,100 jobs with the largest decreases reported in retail trade (-3,500) due to seasonal factors, services (-1,000), and finance insurance and real estate (-500).

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

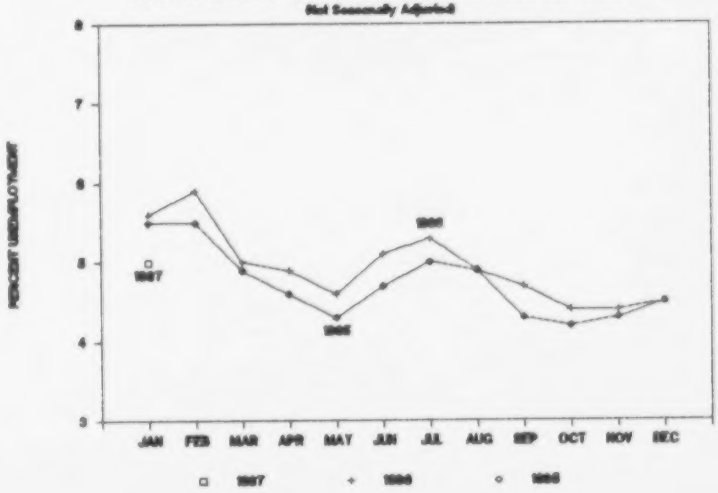
July 1, 1986 Through December 31, 1986

	TOTAL	FEMALE	NON-WHITE	VETERAN
New Applications	18,905	8,935	4,765	2,143
Testing	848	320	173	247
Referred to Training	1,315	726	829	136
Nonagricultural Placement	8,100	3,317	2,909	1,228
Counseling	384	146	91	116

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average Weekly Earnings Jan. 1986	Average Weekly Earnings Dec. 1986	Average Weekly Earnings Jan. 1987	Average Weekly Hours Jan. 1986	Average Weekly Hours Dec. 1986	Average Weekly Hours Jan. 1987	Average Hourly Earnings Jan. 1986	Average Hourly Earnings Dec. 1986	Average Hourly Earnings Jan. 1987
All Manufacturing	356.18	413.55	390.64	38.8	41.9	39.3	9.18	9.87	9.94
Durable Goods	374.78	437.72	411.67	38.4	41.1	38.8	9.76	10.65	10.61
Nondurable Goods	324.66	374.11	357.78	39.4	43.1	40.2	8.24	8.68	8.90
Food & Kindred Products	321.75	377.81	390.10	39.0	40.8	41.5	8.25	9.26	9.40
Printing & Publishing	342.25	431.10	417.73	37.0	42.1	41.4	9.25	10.24	10.09

NASHVILLE MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES



U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

News

For release:
8:30 A.M., EST, Friday,
February 27, 1987

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
JANUARY 1987

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
SOUTHEASTERN REGIONAL OFFICE
TELEPHONE: 404-347-4416

Group	All urban consumers			Wage earners & clerical workers			All urban consumers			Wage earners & clerical workers		
	UNITED STATES 1967=100	Unadjusted percent change to Jan. 1987 from Jan. 1986	from Dec. 1986	UNITED STATES 1967=100	Unadjusted percent change to Jan. 1987 from Jan. 1986	from Dec. 1986	MIAMI November 1977=100	Unadjusted percent change to Jan. 1987 from Jan. 1986	from Nov. 1986	MIAMI November 1977=100	Unadjusted percent change to Jan. 1987 from Jan. 1986	from Nov. 1986
All items	333.1	1.8	0.6	327.7	1.0	0.6	177.2	1.5	0.8	177.6	1.1	0.9
All items (1957-59=100)	387.4	-	-	381.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and beverages	320.5	4.1	1.1	320.3	4.1	1.1	170.1	4.2	0.7	177.0	4.8	1.0
Food	328.9	4.2	1.1	328.8	4.2	1.1	171.2	4.5	0.7	177.9	5.0	1.0
Food at home	315.2	4.2	1.6	313.4	4.2	1.5	164.7	3.7	1.4	168.1	3.9	1.5
Food away from home	368.6	4.4	0.4	372.2	4.5	0.5	185.1	6.4	0	201.2	7.5	0
Alcoholic beverages	242.5	2.1	0.7	245.4	2.2	0.6	151.3	- 0.9	0.5	158.4	0.1	1.1
Housing	363.9	2.0	0.5	356.3	1.8	0.4	178.4	1.3	0.4	178.9	1.2	0.4
Shelter	412.3	4.7	0.5	399.6	4.7	0.4	188.2	3.0	1.3	189.9	2.8	1.2
Renters costs' 1/	125.3	5.5	0.9	112.3	5.2	0.6	109.2	1.9	0.6	105.2	1.7	0.5
Rent, residential	287.1	5.0	0.4	286.1	5.0	0.4	164.6	1.5	0.4	164.6	1.5	0.4
Apparel and upkeep	207.1	1.0	- 1.8	205.8	0.8	- 1.8	147.7	0.9	0	148.7	0.7	0.7
Transportation	308.5	- 4.8	1.2	308.2	- 5.2	1.3	179.4	- 5.1	1.7	177.2	- 6.4	1.3
Medical care	449.6	7.5	0.6	446.7	7.4	0.6	212.2	8.4	1.5	210.1	8.6	1.5
Entertainment	278.3	2.8	0.3	272.9	2.8	0.2	145.4	5.8	1.8	155.7	5.7	1.9
Other goods & services	358.1	5.6	0.8	352.8	5.3	0.9	204.5	7.3	0.3	194.3	7.0	0.6
Purchasing power of the Dollar: 1967=$1.00	$.300	- 1.6	- 0.7	$.305	- 1.0	- 0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
November 1977=$1.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	$.564	- 1.6	- 0.9	$.563	- 1.1	- 0.9

Group size	All urban consumers (December 1977=100)			Wage earners and clerical workers (December 1977=100)		
	All items	Unadjusted percent change to January 1987 from -- January 1986	December 1986	All items	Unadjusted percent change to January 1987 from -- January 1986	December 1986
SOUTH	178.7	-	0.4	177.5	-	0.6
Less than 50,000	177.4	-	0.5	177.9	-	0.5
50,000-450,000	177.5	-	0.6	177.9	-	0.7
450,000-1,200,000	180.8	-	0.5	176.6	-	0.5
1,200,000 or more pop	178.6	-	0.4	177.8	-	0.5

NOTE: Starting in 1987, the frequency of publication for the Atlanta indexes will be changed from bimonthly to semiannual. Because they are based on smaller samples, local area indexes are subject to substantially more sampling and other measurement error than national indexes. BLS strongly urges users to consider the use of national indexes in escalator agreements.

OLD METHODOLOGY --	CPI-U	CPI-W ALL ITEMS
United States	333.6	328.2
Miami	177.3	177.6

Department of Employment Security, June 1986, Publications Auth. No. 333068; 2,000 copies, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor. This document was promulgated at a cost of $0.30 per copy. For further information, contact Research and Statistics Division, Department of Employment Security, 519 Cordell Hull Bldg., Nashville, TN 37219. (615) 741-1729.

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